

67. *E. EXSULANS* Hagen. 2 pairs taken near Prophetstown, Illinois on June 9.
68. *E. CARUNCULATUM* Morse. Specimens taken frequently through western United States and Baja California.
69. *E. CIVILE* Hagen. Common through west.
70. *E. PRAEPARVUM* Hagen. 4 males at Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 18; 4 males at Laguna, N. Mex., August 18.
71. *E. ANNA* Williamson. Series taken just south of Great Salt Lake, Utah, June 16; 1 male at Bryce Canyon, Utah, August 14.
72. *ISCHNURA DENTICOLLIS* Burmeister. Very common through western United States and Baja California.
73. *I. DEMORSA* Hagen. 1 male and 2 females at Bryce Canyon, Utah, August 14; 1 male and 2 females at Laguna, N. Mex., August 18. A new record for Utah.
74. *I. PERPARVA* Selys. Common through west.
75. *I. CERVULA* Selys. Common through western United States and Baja California.
76. *I. DAMULA* Calvert. 1 female, Bryce Canyon, Utah, August 14; 6 females, Laguna, N. Mex., August 18. A new record for Utah.

Two New Species of Helmidæ from a Warm Spring in Montana. (Coleoptera).

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Recently, Dr. C. J. D. Brown of the Department of Zoology, Montana State College sent me a vial containing two new species of helmid beetles which are described below. The beetles were collected by Dr. Brown on December 6, 1936 in a spring with a temperature of about 22° C. throughout the year, located at the mouth of Bridger Canyon, near Bozeman, Gallatin County, MONTANA.

Heterelmis browni n. sp. (figure 1)

Length 2 mm.; piceous, the antennae, elytra, tibiae and tarsi paler; pronotum quadrate, about five-sixths as broad as long, sides bisinuate, anterior angles prominent and acute, posterior

angles slightly acute; disc of pronotum uniformly alutaceous, set with fine hairs, with an elevated, slightly sinuate carina extending from base to apex on either side at a distance from either lateral margin of about one-fifth the total width of the pronotum; the surface of the pronotum undulating with an especially prominent longitudinally oval impression on the middle line just in front of the middle and other less prominent impressions at about the anterior third along the lateral margins and at about basal third just within the lateral carinae and elsewhere; elytra uniformly smooth, shining, set with fine hairs and with about ten longitudinal series of punctures the outer two of which are invisible in dorsal view, the second interval carinate in basal fourth, the fifth interval carinate in about basal three fifths, the seventh interval strongly carinate nearly to apex.

Type and fourteen paratypes in collection of author.

Distinguished from the other nearctic species of *Heterelmis* by the sculpture of the pronotum, which is neither smooth as in *nitidula* LeC. and *latiuscula* LeC. or marked by a transverse impression between the lateral carinae as in *glabra* Horn and *vulnerata* LeC. Moreover, the pronotum is said to be broader than long in *glabra* and scarcely longer than broad in *vulnerata*.

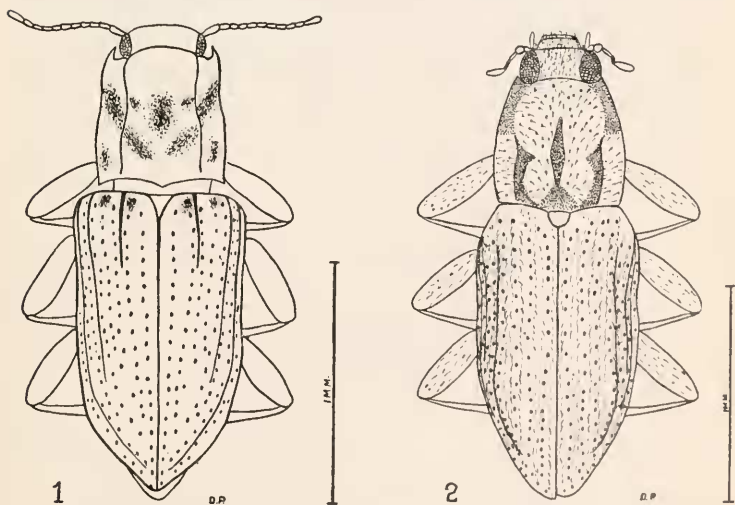


Fig. 1. *Heterelmis browni* n. sp. Fig. 2. *Macronychus thermae* n. sp.

Macronychus thermae n. sp. (figure 2)

Length 2 mm.; piceous, the antennae, legs, elytra, and apical portions of the abdomen paler; antennae short, eight-segmented, the funicle composed of a basal long and four very short segments, the last segment of the antenna forming a well marked club; pronotum widest at about basal fourth where it is nearly as wide as long, apex about seven eighths as wide as the base, the sides somewhat arcuate; anterior angles of pronotum slightly prominent and acute, the posterior angles nearly rectangular; pronotal disc smooth, shining, sparsely coarsely punctate and pubescent, with an opaque longitudinal median impression occupying about or somewhat more than its median half, the region of the anterior angles opaque; the lateral carinae of the pronotum distinct, sinuate, occupying basal three fifths of pronotum, bordering an opaque impressed area on their median side; the median basal portion of the pronotum impressed, this impression more or less confluent with the median and lateral opaque impressions; elytra with about nine longitudinal series of punctures, coarse at base, finer behind the middle, nearly obsolete towards apex; elytral intervals each set with a series of semierect setae, the fourth, sixth, and seventh intervals carinate, carinae crenulate on top, the fourth interval carinate from about basal sixth to beyond apical fourth, the sixth interval carinate to beyond middle, the seventh interval carinate to beyond apical fourth, the carinae of the sixth and seventh intervals confluent for about basal seventh; the surface of the elytra laterad to the fourth interval sericeous except for a smooth humeral space; apex of elytra serrulate.

Type and fourteen paratypes in collection of author.

This species may be distinguished from the other described nearctic species of *Macronychus* by means of the following table.

KEY TO NEARCTIC SPECIES OF *Macronychus* Müll.

A. Elytra with fourth, sixth, and seventh intervals carinate, the sixth more briefly so, the carinae crenulate on top; pronotum with a median longitudinal impression.

B. Lateral carinae of pronotum nearly entire; elytra without lateral sericeous space; length 2.5 mm.; Calif.....
parvulus Horn*

BB. Lateral carinae of pronotum confined to basal three fifths; elytra sericeous laterad to the fourth interval; antennae eight-segmented; length 2 mm.; Mont.....
thermae n. sp

*Taken from description by Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. III, 1870, p. 41.

AA. Elytra with the seventh interval alone carinate, and it very prominently so, the carina crenulate on top; elytra strongly sericeous laterad to the seventh interval; pronotum without median impression, the lateral carinae vague and confined to the basal half; antennae seven-segmented; length 3-3.5 mm.; Quebec (*Chagnon*), Connecticut (*Britton*), and District of Columbia (*Ulke*) to Michigan (*Hatch*) and Iowa (*Wickham*) *glabratus* Say

The figures were drawn by Miss Dorothea Pemberton, a student at the University of Washington employed by the National Youth Administration with funds appropriated by the United States Government.

Four New Coleoptera (Elateridae and Buprestidae).

By JOSEF N. KNOLL,

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Conoderus browni n. sp.

♂—Form robust, rufocastaneous on both surfaces with a somewhat indistinct irregular dark transverse area at base and another on apical third of elytra, apical one extending along suture.

Head convex; front broadly rounded; surface densely punctured; punctures separated by less than their own diameters; antennae extending one joint beyond hind angles of pronotum, scape stout, second joint slightly longer than wide, third joint longer than second, fourth joint longer than second and third taken together, fifth joint shorter than fourth, joints five to eleven of about equal length, joints four to ten slightly serrate.

Pronotum longer than wide, wider at base than in front, widest back of middle, hind angles produced, acute; disk convex, prehumeral carinae single, sinuate, divergent from lateral margin; surface densely punctured with one type of puncture which becomes smaller at base and sides. Scutellum round, finely punctured.

Elytra a little over two times as long as wide, gradually narrowing posteriorly to rounded apices; disk with strongly impressed striae, punctures small and confluent, interspaces convex, very finely punctured.

Beneath finely densely punctured. Fourth tarsal segment broadly lamellate beneath.

Length 7.6 mm.; width 2.1 mm.

Described from a series of specimens collected at Brownsville, TEXAS, from May 10 to June 6, 1935 by the author.